

Prof. Michael Redhead,
34 Coniger Rd.,
Parson's Green
LONDON
SW6 - 3TA



$$Z = L(\mu_1, \nu)$$

holt gilt.

$$r(\text{End}) = 1 - r^2$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} = 0$$

$$N \cdot g + 3 = N \cdot g = 0$$

$$N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \quad \text{und} \quad \frac{1}{N\varepsilon^2} < 1$$

$$f > \frac{1}{N\varepsilon^2} \quad f > \frac{1}{N\varepsilon^2} \quad \text{und} \quad f > \frac{1}{N\varepsilon^2}$$

$$N < \frac{1}{2/\varepsilon^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon^4}$$

ausreichend

$$\text{für } t \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(t) = (-t)^2 \quad (\text{ausreichend})$$

$$= \text{positiv} \quad \text{und für } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(t) > 1 \quad \text{für } t \neq 0$$

$$f(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{N\varepsilon^2} > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2}$$

$$N \leq \left(\frac{2}{3+\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \frac{4(N-m)}{N}$$

$$3f = 1 + f^2$$
$$3f^2 - 3f + 1 = 0$$
$$\Delta = 9 - 4 \cdot 3 = 1$$
$$f = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$
$$3f = \frac{9 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1$$
$$3f = \frac{9 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1$$